

SECOND FOGERA STAKEHOLDERS' WORKSHOP



WORETA, FOGERA, ETHIOPIA
23rd and 24th of April 2012

Agenda

Day 1 - 23/04/13

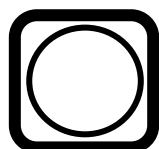
9.10am	INTRODUCTION AND EXPECTATIONS
10am	REVIEW PREVIOUS STRATEGIES
11 to 11.20 am: Coffee break	
11.20	FOCAL ISSUES
12.30 am to 1.40 pm: Lunch break	
1.40pm	TIME FRAME & FUTURE VISIONING
2.35	PRACTICES TO ADDRESS FOCAL ISSUE
4.15 to 4.35 pm: Coffee break	
4.35pm	MERGE STRATEGIES

Day 2 - 24/04/13

08.50am	PLAY GAME
10.30 to 11 am: Coffee break	
11.00	DETAILING PRACTICES & IMPLEMENTATION
12.30 am to 1.50 pm: Lunch break	
1.50pm	BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTATION + HOW CAN THESE CHALLENGES BE OVERCOME?
3.15	MOVIE ON WORKSHOP 1
3.25	PRESENTATION OF REFOCUSED LANDSCAPE-SHARED STRATEGIES + BARRIERS + SOLUTIONS
4.15	CONCLUSION + EVALUATION OF WORKSHOP

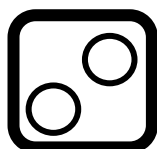
The different group sizes

WHOLE GROUP

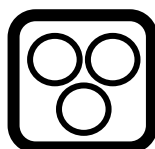


Altogether

MEDIUM GROUPS

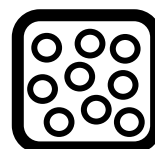


Farmers
DM



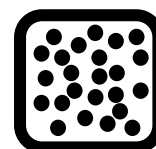
Upstream
Midstream
Downstream

SMALL GROUPS



Groups of
2 to 3 people

INDIVIDUALS



Individuals

Annexes

1. Participants' list
2. Monitoring & Evaluation Tools and Methods
3. Evaluation questionnaire (template) AMH-ENG
4. Participants' answers to workshop evaluation questionnaires ENG
5. Matrix on detailed strategy, barriers & solutions – Upstream / Midstream/Downstream

Participants

15 DM (4 women, 11 men), 16 farmers (5 women, 11 men)
Cf Annex 1 for the full list of participants

Organizing team

Gerba LETA (G)	ILRI
Zelalem LEMA (Z)	ILRI
Mengistu DESSALEGN (M)	IWMI
Tsehay REGASSA (T)	ILRI
Birhanu ZEMADIM (Bi)	IWMI
Emeline HASSENFORDER (E)	IRSTEA G-Eau
Beth CULLEN (Be)	ILRI
Apollo HABTAMU	ILRI

Acronyms

AI	Artificial Insemination
CGL	Communal Grazing land
DA	Development agents
DM	Decision Makers *
F	Farmers
FTC	Farmer Training Center
IP	Innovation platform
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
SWC	Soil and water conservation

** During the second workshop, decision-makers asked to be called “experts” rather than decision-makers in the report. After a discussion with the team, we decided to keep using the term “decision-makers”, knowing that in a broad sense, this term would encompass government staff and development agents as well as NGO representatives and researchers.*

Particularities of this workshop

Context:

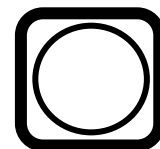
The government campaign lasted for 1 month in Jan-Feb 2013

The woreda organizes 1 meeting per kebele and calls 1 representative from each HH to come

This week (Thursday) a 2nd campaign starts (8 days) on crop productivity

This year instead of 1 meeting per kebele they organized 1 meeting per 3 kebeles.

Note: For reasons beyond our control, some of the notes for the workshop could not be included in this report.



09.10 am
10.00 am

DESCRIPTION & METHODOLOGY

- **Welcoming remarks**- Woreda administrator (10 mins)
- **Roundtable of introduction**- participants individually introduce themselves (10 mins)
- **Reminder of previous workshop**- using Movie by Apollo (10 mins)
- **Aims and objectives of 2nd workshop**: produce clear and feasible strategies at the landscape scale. Transform two ambitious/idealistic strategies from first workshop into one more focused, feasible strategy. (10 mins)
- Request selected participants to **repeat the objectives** of the workshop in their own words to the rest to ensure common understanding (10 mins)
- Go through the **workshop agenda** (5 mins)
- Opportunity for participants to **comment and ask questions** (10 mins)

Participants will be asked to orally state their expectations of the workshop (what will be achieved during the workshop process, and what will be achieved after the workshop process).



COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS

Welcome remark:

Zelalem Lema warmly welcomed the participant and followed by the apology for the delay to start the workshop as per the time set out. Subsequently Zelalem kindly invited deputy district head of Fogera Administration Ato Getaneh to make an opening remark. He has briefly addressed the participant as follow.

Opening speech:

As you all well know, we have made very good discussion during the first WAT A GAME workshop on the participatory modeling exercise on which farmers, experts and other decision makers were strongly engaged and have tried to learn the new approach of dealing with the prevailing NRM related problems. The current workshop is however trying to focus on few issues and review of the previous exercises. Therefore, I strongly urge you to earnestly participate and contribute to the workshop proceedings. And I hereby declare the workshop is officially opened.

Round table of introduction:

Participant made to get known each other

Drs. Birhanu and Mengistu were introduced to the participant as they newly joined the IWMI/ILIR team

Zelalem has brainstormed what the participants do think the objectives of this particular workshop should be? Accordingly, points made by the women and men groups were summarized below.

Objectives of the workshop:

Women:

During the first workshop we have learned important practices across the landscape, numerous topics were deliberated, however, on this workshop we are supposed to focus and work on few strategies and practices

We need to condense our previous strategy and practices in to feasible one

Men:

We have planned broad activities which are not feasible. Therefore, we should downscale and plan something which can be implementable from resource and time point of views.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE FACILITATORS & OBSERVERS

Team met for breakfast at 6am and left Bahir Dar at 7am to be in Woreta for 8am.

Apollo to video interview 1 selected participant before the beginning of the workshop

Copies of the report on the first workshop are available to participants when they register .

Large number of DM arrived late due to work commitments.

Welcoming remarks - Opening speech was made by deputy head of woreda administration, Ato. Getaneh

Movie by Apollo was not completed so was not very effective at reminding participants of the previous workshop.

Repeat the objectives of the workshop - During re-statement of workshop objectives there was a long speech by Dr. Belayneh, the Dean of Bahir Dar University Zelalem asks participants to repeat the objectives in their own words.

They ask for printed copies of the programme

Speaking repartition:

Men DM: IIII (Dr Mussie, Dr Belayneh, Koffie + other)

Women DM: II (Birtukan + other)

Men Farmer: III (one with a green jacket + others)

Women farmer: I (with baby)

COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS (END)

Participant expectation

Decision makers/experts & DAs:

During the first workshop, we have assigned the roles and responsibilities and had viewed in terms of time frame across the landscape. This time, we need to focus on certain specific activities and will try to make clear the role of persons and different institutions.

A participant (anonymous) has got the opportunity to oversee some of the IP efforts and an update of WAT A GAME's first workshop. Now he wants the following points to be happened during the workshop:

He wants English free workshop so that the farmers can interact well

He urged that the experts/decision makers should be good listener and let the farmers to speak out. Unless farmers talk we can't communicate.

He said the participant represented by the local people. Most of our relatives and/or fellow farmers don't get access to such opportunities. Therefore, he urged all representatives to share the lesson learned among with all other farmers who never get the opportunity to learn.

He urged to strategize how to address the others who never directly participated

Let's concentrate on specific activities and try to sort out the major problems for good focus and impact

Let's condense the issues based on the guidance we are obtaining from the trainers

To enable the participant to focus he systematically brought a fable "don't send thousand seeker to the market" to reduce the growing excitement and ambition

After identifying the target kebeles the exercise should be followed by identification of lists of strategies we can focus on it for good impact

Wants to focus on sensitive issues by giving priority given the technical and material support will continue to do something practically on the ground

Apart from only talking on issues during any other occasion, we need to plan something tangible that could bring concrete solution to the prevailing problems.

Farmers:

Men and women:-

During the first workshop, we have been discussing about multiple issues but contrasting with the decision makers.

As the previous plan is too much, we need to focus on few issues and will try to implement using our own family labor, given the support is rendered from IWMI/ILRI

A farmer wants to know more about controlled grazing. He asserted that free grazing will remain to exist unless and otherwise the landless youth be given the land.

A farmer glad to focus either on crop, NRM or livestock and their integration. And then wants to focus on important focal points like "controlled grazing" in order to limit the pervasive excitement and need of the people

If we get the support from experts as we used to do, we shall certainly implement the plan on the ground





10.00 am

10.50 am

DESCRIPTION & METHODOLOGY

- **Review the outcomes of the previous workshop**- refer to the strategies that were produced but don't go into details (people can refer to the Amharic print-outs that were distributed to them for details), remind people that the strategies were very broad in scope. (5 mins)
- Give participants **time to read the strategies and reflect** in small groups. Group discussion. (20 mins)
- **Discussion** with the whole group



OBSERVATIONS OF THE FACILITATORS & OBSERVERS

Small groups were composed of farmers and DM. All participants seemed to be very interested in reviewing the strategies that were developed during the 1st workshop and there was a lot of discussion in the small groups. No one seemed to have a problem understanding the strategy sheets, in some cases DAs explained certain practices to farmers as some of the terms used in the translation were not clear. (Differences between Amharic used by the person who translated the strategies and local terminology).

Comments on the previous strategies during the group discussion session were too dominated by DM, not enough farmers were able to express their views, no women farmers spoke and only one female DA.

Gerba starts by trying to answer all questions from participants. Emeline and Beth tell him we only write them down now and will answer them later altogether.

10.44 Beth intervenes to ask Gerba to let more farmers speaking. So far 2 farmers spoke and 7 DM and for a much longer time. 1 more woman farmer arrives.

Speaking repartition:

Men DM: IIIIIIII (9)

Women DM: I (DA)

Men Farmer: III (3)

Women farmer:

COFFEE BREAK

10.50 am

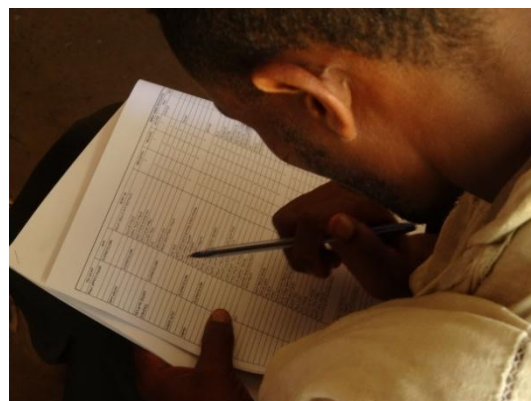
11.20 am

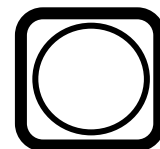
OBSERVATIONS OF THE FACILITATORS & OBSERVERS

Apollo to video interview 1 selected participant

There was a discussion during the coffee break between team members regarding facilitation which led to tensions in the group.

The team discusses that: 1/ When someone facilitates, others should sit and not interrupt him/her. 2/ Try to let farmers speak as much as DM.





DESCRIPTION & METHODOLOGY

- Outline main issues that emerged from the strategies and previous work (using PPT), illustrate with examples. Use this to illustrate that the previous workshop did not involve a clear focal issue, having a clearer focus will help to refine the strategies. **Present potential focal issues on PPT.** (10 mins)
- **Choose priority issue(s)** from the list and highlight that the additional institutional issues that were mentioned in the first workshop can be addressed in relation to the chosen focal issue (15 mins).
- Ask the participants to **define the focal issue in more detail**, i.e. what effects does this issues have on the landscape/livelihoods, make sure all participants agree upon and understand the issue (15 mins).
- **Summarize the jointly identified focal issue** on flipchart for everyone to refer to

MAIN OUTCOMES

FOCAL ISSUE = FREE GRAZING



OBSERVATIONS OF THE FACILITATORS & OBSERVERS

Problems with lack of power meant that the PPT presentation could not be displayed and had to be written on flipcharts.

Interesting discussions about the focal issues (land degradation/soil erosion, water availability, unrestricted grazing and deforestation): soil erosion was thought to be caused by soil being taken by water and lack of protection; when asked about the causes for water availability participants responded that water comes from the ground so if trees are cut and soils eroded that this results in lack of water. Participants also said that their main source of water is Lake Tana. Birhanu interjected and told participants that their main source of water is rainfall, but they did not identify this as a major source of water. It was unclear about where their information was coming from, local perceptions or from NRM trainings

Farmers identified water availability and unrestricted grazing as the main issues. Significant numbers of people from the farmer and DM groups pushed for unrestricted grazing to be chosen due to gaps in current government work. Participants mentioned that although government has attempted to tackle this issue previous attempts have not been successful and that organisations like ILRI/IWMI should support government to develop ways forwards.

A vote was taken and the issue of unrestricted grazing was chosen. It was pointed out that all of the focal issues can be linked to the issue of grazing but that this will be used as an entry point for the development of strategies.

Speaking repartition:

Men DM: 6 (Keffie, Dr Belayneh speaks 3x)

Women DM:

Men Farmer: 11 (the 1 with the green jacket speaks 4x but counted only once)

Women farmer:

Birhanu takes one biophysical issue after the other and asks participants for their comments. That might explain why mostly farmers speak because DM consider that they know these issues so they let farmers explain.

At some point Zelalem intervenes because it has been already 40mins since we started and we need to proceed. We need to prioritize focal issues. On Beth's advice, he emphasizes that institutional issues are transversal to / are included in biophysical ones.

They vote by raising hands. 26 free grazing 3 land issues

FOCAL ISSUE = FREE GRAZING

OBSERVATIONS OF THE FACILITATORS & OBSERVERS (END)

They detail the main points: what they include under free grazing. One DM mentions that free grazing is not a problem everywhere. Many farmers also evoked issues linked to water availability. They consider the idea of linking the 2.

(Beth and Zelalem) We need to define what we mean by controlled grazing: do we mean all lands enclosed, no communal grazing land, only parts?

Speaking repartition:

Men DM: 3 (Keffie)

Women DM:

Men Farmer: 2

Women farmer:

Now the participants are really beginning to tackle the definition of what they mean by free grazing so we let them go for lunch for them to discuss during that 'social time'.



COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS

We have to select one activity from the listed and we have to suppurate the activity in time frame (long term, midterm and short term).

If we do this activity in the short term, how and when? And what change would come from this activity?

Presentation of the flipchart by Dr, Birhanu that included Biophysical and institutional issues:

Biophysical issues

Soil erosion
Water harvesting and use
Free grazing
Deforestation

Institutional issues

Awareness creation
Strengthen one to five development
Working together
No Land use strategy
Soil and water protection and -----
Implementation
Integrated NRM activity is leas in high land, med land and low land

From biophysical and institutional issues to which did you give more credit?

After the presentation Dr Birhanu asks the farmer: **What is soil erosion/ land degradation?**

• Farmer (M) answers that: - soil erosion is that when there is high rain in highland and there is high rain off in the area it can create soil erosion.

Water availability and use? What is our water source?

• Farmer (M) answers; we can get water from ground / ground water/ the other farmer (M) also answer that we can get water from forest.

• The other farmer also answers that we can get water from rain mostly.

During winter season there is high water availability, in summer season there is low water available in the area.

What is free grazing?

• When livestock are inter in to other farmer property and graze the land

• We can say free grazing is when animals are not restricted to eat freely on land (it can be communal grazing land or privet grazing land).

How deforestation occur?

We can grow trees by our self and can also destroy them

Deforestation can be occurs when farmer use tree for fuel and house constriction.

If there is other information you when add from each area (high land, med land and low land)?

• Farmer (M) know a day's all farmer use motor pump for irrigation and Gumerw river getting dry, if it continued like this Tana can get problem (because Gumerw river is one of the river link with Tana; so that our animal don't have enough water for drinking. This issue has to give more focused from the worda; during planning process to use this rives for irrigation.

• Farmer (kokiet):- in previous time irrigation is not practiced in this area, know all farmers has motor pump doing irrigation, so that if processing plant for tomato and onion available in this area?

COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS (END)

- Because of road problem we face market problem / to get on time our product to market/
- In our area there is no enough health service available, so that our health is in danger

We put 4 focal issues on institutional from this we have to select one focal issues, during selection we have to see the implementation and time of implementing these focal issues

- Farmer (M) we have to discuss about land degradation/ soil erosion because all the above point included on these point
- DAs, we have to discuss on free grazing because for many time we built structure but it destroyed by farmer /we didn't see the output of this structure/

Zelalem, when you select the focal issue you have to see the point that includes all the above point and also you have to see to the point of implementation with time limitation.

- Kebele leader (M), farmer know land degradation/ soil erosion, but in mine time free grazing is not practiced we have to select free grazing because, our animal destroy the NRM structure that has been built/ constricted/ know a day's farmers know what they are doing
- DAs (M), we have to select as focal issue land degradation/ soil erosion because if we select free grazing as focal issue it is only land but we have to stop 1st rain off then we go for free grazing.
- Worda expert (M), 1st we have to select as focal issue free grazing, after free grazing stop we can continue to other points
- Worda expert (M), we have to select 1st free grazing as focal issue, our government also not creating wornness on free grazing to the farmers, but other practices are now takes place for example soil and water conservation.
- Kebele leader (M), we have to agree on the point that says stop free grazing; we can increase crop production if free grazing is stop
- Dr, Belyneh, our farmer have no problem to NRM practices/ soil band, water harvesting etc/ As our region the main issue and difficult to practice is to stop free grazing /we miss solution for free grazing/ It is difficult to government level also, to stop free grazing When we stop free grazing, so many practice can be achieve what this /Agro forestry, Area enclosure, soil fertility and soil conservation/ Fogera is one of focal center, so our farmer done NRM practices such as soil conservation, Agro forestry and water harvesting

After this farmer decide to select focal issue by vote

26 farmers select free grazing as focal issue

1 farmer select land degradation as focal issue

As conclusion they select free grazing as focal issue /it is the common problem for the high land, mid land and low land area

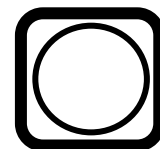


OBSERVATIONS OF THE FACILITATORS & OBSERVERS

(Gerba) At the beginning, the top priority of the government = SWC works, particularly with the millennium dam and the second priority was free grazing. But now free grazing becomes the first priority.

LUNCH BREAK

12.35 am
01.40 pm



01.40 pm

02.35 pm

DESCRIPTION & METHODOLOGY

- Ask participants to define how long they think is needed to address the focal issue: decide on an overall timeframe for implementation, define what we mean by short/mid/long term (use time frame from last workshop as a basis for discussion). (10 mins)

MAIN OUTCOMES

Short term = 2006-2007 (Starting in september, Ethiopian calendar)

Mid term = 2007-2008

Long term = 2008-2009



OBSERVATIONS OF THE FACILITATORS & OBSERVERS

There was a problem establishing time frame for interventions: participants chose unrealistic short time frames for the implementation of activities, possibly due to expectations that a project will follow. (Three years is a usual time frame for projects)

Facilitators explained to participants that they need to describe what they mean by 'restricted grazing'. What is the problem? What measures should be taken to address the problem? What is their vision for the future?

Farmers start being more vocal once the details of restricting grazing start being discussed. There seems to be a lack of consensus between participants regarding what 'restricted grazing' entails. Participants from the woreda mention a new policy that is being developed by regional government to stop 'free grazing' that will be ratified and implemented through kebele leaders. Detailed information was not given about this new policy but it seems to be high on the local government agenda.

Speaking repartition:

Men DM: 2 (the same DM speaks several times)

Women DM:

Men Farmer: 5 (the same man with the green jacket speaks several times)

Women farmer:

2.07 PM: Beth interrupts them because we need to move on: "Some people have proposed a time frame of 1 year, some 3 years and some 5 years. Let's take a vote"

1 year: 0 votes,

3 years: 21 votes,

5 years: 3 votes.

2.24PM: Zelalem sums up.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE FACILITATORS & OBSERVERS (END)

Initially it was planned to 1/ ask participants to close their eyes and dream about what their farms, kebele/woreda will look like in the given time frame. 2/Select individuals to relate their dream for the future to the rest of the group (facilitator to ensure that this includes farmers and decision makers). 3/ Select key aspects of their future vision to develop a commonly agreed upon vision for what they hope to achieve with the strategies. (15 mins) . But this part of the exercise was dropped due to a lack of time. Instead, Zelalem asks selected participants to give their vision within 3/5 years”.

(Beth) one person said they just developed a regional strategy to stop free grazing in 3 years.



COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS

To stop this free grazing how much time did you need/ how much time can it take to implement? /

- Woreda expert (M), it can take 1-5 years, because we have to see alternative animal feed source; we have to train farmers to improve their animal / by decreasing local animal number, use improved breed/
- Farmer (M), we have to say until 5 year, because we have to seal our local animal to replace by improved one
- Farmer (M), some farmer start this practice so we need only 1 year to stop free grazing

Zelalem, **how and when we can stop free grazing?** When we say we have to stop free grazing, that means we put all animal in home sated area?

- Decision maker (M), our government put plan for farmers, some farmer practice this plan but some of them are not, so it is difficult to implement this for those not start stopping free grazing
- Farmer (M), farmer from Sina kebele travel to Mekele for practice sharing on free grazing, after that travel and experience sharing we decide to stop free grazing and we start this practice
- -We see the result; animal body weight increases after we give them on cut and carry and we get more income from this
- Kebele leader (Kokeit), as kebele representative we are small in number in this workshop, to create awareness to farmer in short time it is difficult; we have to give farmer training 1st
- As for me we can stop free grazing in 3 years time in worda level
- Starting from July, 2013 we have to start training for farmer about free grazing
- Farmer (M), in 1 year if we create awareness for our self and other farmer, then everything well be easy to implement the strategies (stop free grazing)
- Kebele leader (M), we don't say all communal grazing land that are found in this area can be free from free grazing at a given time it take more time and training (awareness creation to the farmer)
- If I say I can use cut and carry system may be other farmer can use free grazing (not agree with my idea); so we have to rich on agreement 1st
- All farmer know the available grazing land /grass/ are not useful for their livestock (are not enough); but they live the animal on that grazing land because most of the farmer are fared many be the government take this communal grazing land and give to other,

When you say we have to stop free grazing, you have to see in what way we gone stop free grazing /village level or kebele level? And how? And also high land, mid land and low land?

- Woreda expert (M), to start as kebele level it is difficult, we have to start on village level 1st and then it can be easy to apply on kebele level; farmers also have to crate by-law to use these land
- Kebele leader (M), there is by-law that used in NRM we can use this by-law for this also

After this farmer decide to sate time to stop free grazing by vote

21 farmers say we can stop free grazing in 3 years period of time

3 farmers say we can stop free grazing in 5year period of time

As a conclusion :

- Farmer (M), when you start to do one thing you need to have plan, we have to take 5 year, we can take 5 year but we can may do this in 3 years
 - Farmer (F), when we do one natural resource work it takes as for 2 year, so we have to take 5 years
 - Farmer (M), these plan is good, we can implement this plan for 5 year
 - Farmer (F), we can start to finish it until 3 year, if not we can stay working until 5 year
 - DAs (M), to say we can stop free grazing in 3 year, it is an believable because it is difficult practice, we can agreed with 5years
- Many farmers use one communal grazing land together; we have to give this farmer awareness
Even the farmers participating in this workshop is not practice this in 3 years; we have to take 5 years to implement

Then they decide to stop free grazing in 3 years

COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS (END)

- Leader, unless all farmer work together to stop free grazing it can take 20 years
We see change on NRM work, when people and government work together After this workshop when we go back to our village, we have to give credit for this and create awareness to the farmers

- Wereda leader, in 2005/ 2013 our farmers give credit to NRM work and get good output from this

- Nowadays farmer did they get enough grass from communal grazing land or not? we have to see this but, we have to see farmer interest

After 3 years in these werede what change could you love to see, concerning free grazing?

- Farmer (M), love to see my wordea, after 3 years gratis from free grazing

With expert support we can reach this goal

We can apply what we have been discuss here

- Kokeit Kebele leader (M), after 3 years we can rich 75% as kebele,

After 3 years, I love to see my kebele be real rich/ I love to see productive animals

I love to see green land

To see all farmer grow improved animal fodder/forage

Improved animals

Destocking /decreasing number of animals and use improved breeds

- Andassa (Tewdros), I went to see our wereda improved in natural resource management activates

- All farmer get awareness on free grazing

- I want to see our wereda stop free grazing, increases awareness on NRM and improved livelihood of farmers

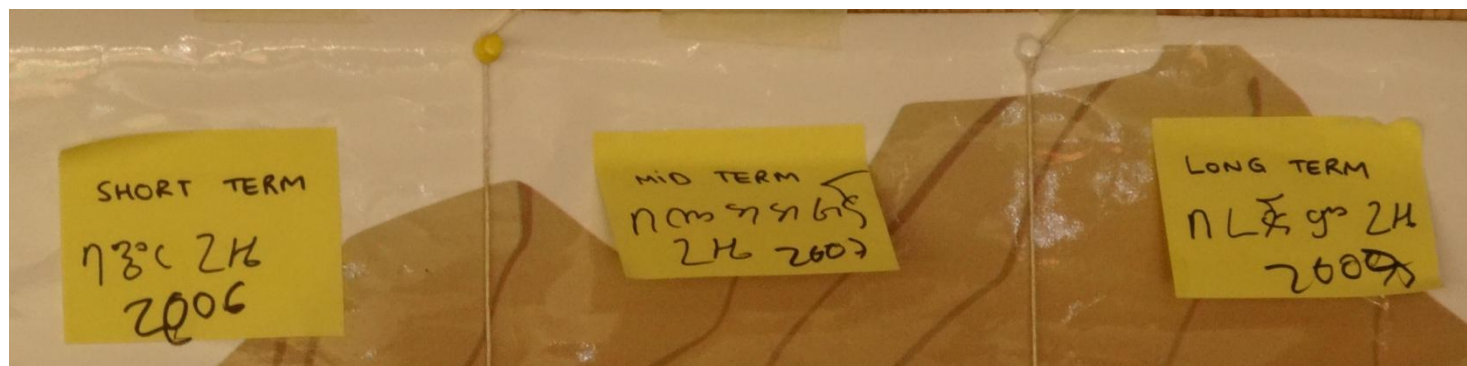
- Dr, Mussie, we can take this year as planning year, take 2008/2016 final implementation year

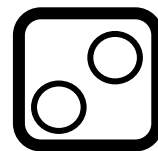
Finally they discussed

- 2006 (Ethiopian calendar) / 2014 as short term

- 2007/2015 as medium term

- 2008/2016 as long term



2.35 pm
4.15 pm

DESCRIPTION & METHDOLOGY

Participants divide into 2 groups: Farmers (F) and Decision-makers (DM)

Participants work in groups to select practices they think are required to address the selected focal issue. Practices should be selected from the merged list of practices identified in the first workshop. Use cards to do this.

Facilitators help participants to select practices using strategy sheets- look at practices identified in previous workshop for highland and ask them to select a maximum of 2 practices for short, mid and long term and repeat the process for midland and lowland. Then look at cross cutting issues and they can select a maximum of 2 practices for each section of the game board. (Note to facilitators- participants should use both farmer and decision maker strategy sheets)

Facilitators to ensure that participants are selecting practices which address the issue in a holistic manner (i.e. include practices from different categories: water, livestock, crop, trees, soil, institutional). Participants can also specify specific points in the landscape where practices should be implemented. Reflect on the resulting strategy, look at whether timing needs to be altered, whether any practices should be added, adjusted or reformulated. Facilitators write selected practices on post-its and paste them on the game board on the wall in front of the group.



COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS

FARMERS GROUP

During this process there was 5 women and 12 men were participating on farmer side

1st farmer was not clear on this point, the facilitator explain the process

During discussion the facilitator explain to participant to select practice that can address the focal issue, you can select 2 practice for each time farm and for each land scape (high land, mid land and lowland)

During discussion farmer select for short term:

- Animal feed
- Livestock house
- Collection of crop residue

Mostly farmer are not build livestock house

Growing of improved livestock feed

Clean water for human and livestock

Awareness creation

From the listed practice which one is important/ need to be implemented 1st?

They select growing improved livestock feed on Private grazing land

Backyard improved fodder development

These practice was selected for the three site /highland, mid land and low land/ on short period of time

Farmer from Woje kebele they select the following : **By-law development** has to be in mid time farm

Low land farmer want to list to **area enclosure** in short period of time our kebele we have 108 ha of land for communal grazing land we want to enclose this area in short period of time, we include this practice in our plan so, it is easy to include this practice in short period

Destocking, normally farmer are need to see if one farmer can decrease his livestock number , if not they don't practice this activity

If there is feed shortage farmer can decrease number of livestock /these also can be easy for the farmer to handle livestock/

For improve animal breed

We can improve livestock breed using AI or by buying improved livestock breed from research institute

Use livestock for milk production

We need to work on veterinary clinic because it is no use rearing livestock without veterinary clinic

After we have improved animal breed we can get more milk product so we need to have milk processing plant

Farmer from (kokit kebele):- we can work on FTC for grazing land and we can share this activity with farmers and we can do this activity on mid time frame.

We can also **dig hole for water harvesting** for animal and human

Farmer (women) we agreed with many ideas we can send our children to school and we can keep our animal in the house

MAIN OUTCOMES

2 strategies:

FARMERS STRATEGY

	Short term	Mid term	Long term
Highland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • awareness raising, • bye-law development (related to SWC structures) • improved fodder development • water for livestock (hand dug wells needed in homesteads), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • awareness raising, • bye-law development (related to SWC structures) • improved fodder development • Digging hole for water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • awareness raising, • bye-law development (related to SWC structures) • improved fodder development • Digging hole for water
Midland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut and carry • Destocking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut and carry • Destocking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut and carry • Destocking
Lowland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve livestock breed • Veterinary clinic • Access to milk processing plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve livestock breed • Veterinary clinic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve livestock breed • Veterinary clinic • Access to milk processing plant

DM STRATEGY

	Short term	Mid term	Long term
Highland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • awareness raising about controlled grazing, • improved fodder development (species not specified), • Fencing and rehabilitation of degraded land (delineate areas for enclosures for grazing and fodder production) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • awareness creation • improved fodder development • Improved breeds • Fencing and rehabilitation of degraded land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness creation • Improved fodder development • Fencing communal grazing land • Artificial insemination (AI) services
Midland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness creation • Backyard fodder development • Fencing and rehabilitation of degraded land • Improved fodder development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness creation • Mixed cropping • Improved breeds • Growing improved animal fodder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness creation • Growing improved animal fodder • Fencing and rehabilitation of degraded land • AI services
Lowland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness creation • Veterinary clinic services • improved crop residue with urea • Growing improved animal fodder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness creation • Improved animal breeds • Growing improved animal fodder • Fattening of cattle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness creation • AI services • Fencing CGL • Growing improved animal fodder

OBSERVATIONS OF THE FACILITATORS & OBSERVERS

We distribute the printed strategies from the first workshop to participants.
All DM start reading their printed strategies from the beginning whereas farmers don't look at them. It is only after that they ask Emeline for more copies.

DM are saying that everything is cross-cutting

Farmers started with short term, then mid term, then long term.
When they move to mid term, DM have more or less already finished their strategy.



OBSERVATIONS OF THE FACILITATORS & OBSERVERS

Discussion among facilitators during coffee break: We summarize the strategy of each group:

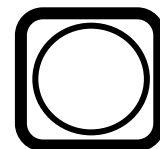
Farmers:

	Short term	Mid term	Long term
Highland / Midland / Lowland	<p>Awareness raising (cross-cutting)</p> <p>Fodder development (cross-cutting) but then the varieties will be differentiated between up, mid and downstream.</p> <p>Making water available for their livestock through letting everybody digging their own well</p> <p>Byelaw development so that SWC are not destroyed afterwards due to free grazing, so need for byelaw first.</p>	<p>Decrease the number of livestock Start with 2 or 3 model villages (and then expand to 8 other villages)</p> <p>Use cut and carry system and keep livestock in your own compound</p> <p>Improve varieties of livestock</p>	<p>Introduce improved livestock breeds (credit service required to purchase cross breeds)</p> <p>Livestock health interventions: veterinary services in each kebele or in each 2 to 3 kebeles.</p> <p>Technologies (dairy processing facilities and machines, markets)</p>

DM: They wanted to have only cross-cutting issues.

	Short term	Mid term	Long term
Highland / Midland / Lowland	<p>Awareness raising: broad! Especially about fattening, controlled grazing...</p> <p>Improved fodder development It's still broad but that's because they took actions from their previous strategies.</p> <p>Rehabilitate degraded land through delineation (enclosure)</p> <p>Undersowing fodder (in awramba, midstream)</p> <p>Livestock veterinary services (downstream)</p> <p>Treat crop residue with urea (downstream)</p>	<p>Rehab</p> <p>Awareness raising</p> <p>Improved fodder development</p> <p>Improved livestock breed (replace existing livestock by improved breed)</p> <p>Undersowing (midland)</p>	<p>Keep specific grazing land intact from intrusion (enclosure)</p> <p>Awareness</p> <p>Improved fodder development</p> <p>Artificial insemination</p>

Beth: we need to make the strategies more landscape tailored, midland = more intensive cropping practices. They feed animals with crop residues, they will be less willing to develop fodder than to make cash crops.



4.35 pm

5.15 pm

DESCRIPTION & METHODOLOGY

- One representative of the DM group comes to present the DM refocused strategy to the rest of the assembly, followed by a representative of the F group to do the same. (15 mins each)
- Common elements of the strategy are identified and placed on a matrix (flip chart on the wall showing spatial and temporal elements) (15 mins) > facilitated by Zelalem
- Conflicting elements of the strategy are identified and discussed by the participants- agreement reached about which practices should be included and where the practices should be placed through process of deliberation. (40 mins)

Participants are required to limit the number of practices in each timeframe/zone to 3. However, in some cases the amalgamation from the 2 different groups had to include additional but interlinked elements that has synergy in terms of bringing the necessary impact.



MAIN OUTCOME

One merged strategy:

	Duration/term		
	Short	Medium	Long
Upstream	-continuous awareness creation and develop bylaws -improve access to water -improve fodder development	-Rehabilitating the degraded land -continuous awareness creation on destocking and stall feeding -improve livestock breed	-area closure (intact grazing land) -improve livestock health through availing vet.clinic -improve breed by using AI and - introduce milk processing machine
Midstream	-Continuous awareness creation and develop bylaws -improved fodder development by under sowing (intercropping) -Rehabilitate degraded land and dug well	-continuous awareness creation on destocking and stall feeding -practice under sowing of fodder crops (improve fodder development) -introduction of improved breeds	- establish livestock health clinic -keep off the livestock from grazing land (keep intact) -improve breeds by using AI services and introduce milk processing machine
Down stream	-Dug well -livestock veterinary service -Treat Crop residue with urea	-continuous awareness creation on destocking and stall feeding (demonstration) -improve Fogera breed / introduce exotic species -fattening practices	- Make available milk processing plant -introduce AI services (improved breed) and -veterinary clinic

*continuous awareness creation developing bylaws on controlled grazing are cross cutting issues.

COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS

During presentation and merging process :

DM group was listing degraded land as one practice and they say that; we list degrade land here because we can use this degraded land to grow animal feed

On DM group they list use of improved animal breed on mid time farm but farmer group list improved animal breed on long period of time, (Dr, Belay) farmers idea was good we need to accept farmer idea

They merge the practice that say destocking and use of improved livestock breed as no practice

- Farmer (male) if I have 10 local breed animals I can minimise the number of this livestock (replacing with improved breed); this process can take time and also where did we get the improved breed?

- (Dr, Mosia) :- we don't have problem for improved animal supply; if farmer minima's the number of local animal we can supply improved livestock

- Farmer (male) before those point we need to different practice, as we all now improve animal need high amount of feed in quantity and quality so; we need 1st work on feed the we go for improve livestock

- (Expert):- we can substitute local animal with improved animal slowly not rapidly

- Farmer (male) :- we need to list this practice on the long term (use of improve animal breed)

- (Expert):- we grow animal feed in midterm (mid time farm) so we need to start using of improved animal

- (Expert):- we can get improved animal when we use AI so we need to list this practice in long term

- Farmer (male) we can start with midterm and continued

- We can use FTC to show farmer some practice then farmer can apply this practice

- Woreda expert : now government has plan to open veterinary clinics for each kebele so we don't need to see AI as a problem

Mid land

- We can mix Bye-law development with institutional law

- We didn't take experience sharing on FTC with other for grazing land as a practice

- We can list veterinary clinic on short term because government give take it as a plan for short period of time

- For cut and carry farmer give comment on this practice

- Farmer it is good practice, we can increase livestock weight and increase our income, we have to shear this knowledge with others Farmer :- we need to improve livestock fattening system

As a conclusion Dr, Belayneh:

say we need to work to gather with farmer then we can solve our problem.

We can show Fogera experience to others (we can be model for others)

If we done those practices we can be a model

We need to work more rather than take

Our university is now expanding area of study, if you have intrust we can work together with student and lecturers

Concerning free grazing we need to work more; this entire people come here and give this training for you, we are also with you.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE FACILITATORS & OBSERVERS

- It was initially planned to discuss resources needed for each practice (using coloured dots to indicate knowledge (blue), labour (green) and money (red/yellow)) by referring to calibrations listed on strategy sheets from 1st workshop as a guide. The team decided not to undertake this exercise due to lack of time and concerns about repetition. After discussion the team felt that we could obtain this information from the same exercise that was undertaken in the first workshop.

Merging the upland strategies takes more than 20mns, but merging midland and lowland ones take less than 10mn for both. Zelalem is much more directive. Participants might be tired, they intervene less.



08.50 am

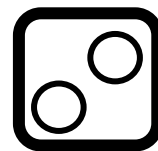
10.30 am

Facilitation F: Zelalem

Notes F: Mengistu

Facilitation DM: Gerba

Notes DM: Tsehay



DESCRIPTION & METHODOLOGY

Introduction and clarification questions (20 mins)

Participants play 2 rounds of the game in two groups (F/DM). (1 hour)

Afterwards each group reflects jointly on what works and what doesn't. E.g. Who is represented in the game, who is not (are different farmer roles needed for example rich and poor? Should DA's and experts be included, what should their roles be in the game? etc). Highlight that current actions in the game are done individually at household level but practices from the strategy often require collective action: are there problems coordinating the two? Who makes decisions about what is done and how? Does this lead to problems? (30 mins)



COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS

DM group

The facilitator was explain the process to the group then they select player and the other group sits beside the players

There were 12 male and 2 women participant was there
For the land lass player there was confusion how to play the game

Group comment

There is no relay cropping in the game but we practice relay cropping in our area

There is communal grazing land in each the three site (high land midland and low land) but here in this game there is only one

Some of them say this game is not sowing the practice that was done on land (the ground truth is not practice in here)

There was confusion on

Understanding the game clearly

Timing of crop (normal cropping and irrigation cropping session) was confused the group

There is also other practice in Fogera area farmer also shear land from different farmer

There is also fishing in mid land area

For mid land there also forest area and communal grazing land

General comment on the game

For the 1st time it is difficult

It need time

The good part of the game is it is based on land scape (high land, midland and low land)

OBSERVATIONS OF THE FACILITATORS & OBSERVERS

•Gerba and Zelalem began game facilitation: Gerba with DM and Zelalem with Farmers. There was discussion during the game playing regarding alterations that may need to be made to the game for the next workshop.

Farmers: 6 women, 10 men, 1 woman playing

DM: 2 women, 13 men, 2 women playing

Players chose their cards one player after the other. On the opposite DM chose them all at the beginning.

Comment Zelalem on the game: need to differenciate the cards between Upland Farmer 1 and Upland Farmer 2 because when they play on the communal grazing land we don't remember who played what.

Comment Tsehay on the game: We need to have a communal grazing land in the wetland + need to integrate "relay cropping" + need to translate role cards in Amharic

10.10am: Farmers start discussion

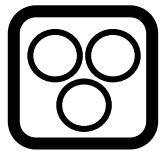
10.20am: Farmers end discussion



COFFEE BREAK

10.30 am

11.00 am



11.00 am

12.30 am

DESCRIPTION & METHODOLOGY

Sets of practices cards (cards with the name of the practice in Amharic + a picture) are pasted on the wall grouped by categories (fodder development, water management...). Participants look at the flipcharts (10mn)

Introduction by Zelalem. He asks the participants to separate into 3 mixed groups (F+DM): upstream, midstream and downstream (idea from Tsehay).

Each group focuses on its own landscape (upstream group on the Short, Mid and long term of the upstream part of the strategy; same for other 2 groups)

Using information from practice cards as a reference, participants detail each practice from the strategy, discuss who should implement (family, village, kebele, woreda), what season, discuss expected impact and when the impact will be seen.

Document using matrix on flipcharts:

Practice from strategy	Details	HH	Village	Kebele	Woreda	Impact

Facilitation & Flipchart:

Intro:Zelalem

Up:Tsehay&Gerba

Mid: Mengistu & Birhanu

Down: Zelalem

Notes: /

MAIN OUTCOMES

3 matrix on practices implementation (Up/Mid/Down)
(cf. Annex 5)



OBSERVATIONS OF THE FACILITATORS & OBSERVERS

This was initially supposed to be done during the first day but due to time constraints it was moved to 2nd day.

This part was not originally planned in the programme. Beth thinks it is important to precise the practices because they are still too broad. "Fodder development" doesn't mean the same thing upstream, midstream and downstream. Is it backyard fodder development, planting fodder trees on bunds? Practices need to be more tailored to the landscape. That's why we wanted to change the programme yesterday which created a crisis. But this morning we agreed on this 'new agenda' with the team and now they seem convinced since they've been working on these issues of linking landscape specificities with practices (notably with the Happy Strategies).

(Dr Musi): kebele (term used in town) = peasant association (term used in rural areas)

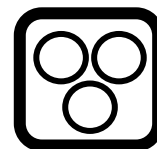
The government has started to do some activities on controlled grazing 2 years ago. The first year some farmers were really reluctant but the 2nd year they agreed thanks to these type of activities. In some places zero-grazing was achieved.

LUNCH BREAK

12.30 am

01.50 pm



01.50 pm
02.45 pm**Facilitation & Flipchart:**

Intro:Zelalem

Up:Tsehay&Gerba

Mid: Mengistu & Birhanu

Down: Zelalem

Notes: /**DESCRIPTION & METHODOLOGY**

Participants keep working in the same groups to analyze the joint strategy according to their experience and knowledge. They use the same flipcharts than for the previous steps.

For each practice, they identify:

- What **problems** have participants experienced with the implementation of current practices? What problems do participants anticipate in the implementation of the new practices?
- What are the **causes** of the problems?
- What are the potential **solutions** to these problems?
- **Who** is needed to implement the solutions? Roles and responsibilities: who does what, with whom? What additional support is required and from whom- e.g. policy etc.(expectations of actions to be taken by the other groups).

This session focuses more on policy/institutional constraints that actors face in their current roles.

MAIN OUTCOMES

3 completed matrix on barriers to the implementation of practices and potential solutions (Up/Mid/Down) (cf. Annex 5)

**OBSERVATIONS OF THE FACILITATORS & OBSERVERS**

Zelalem gave an introduction to the session explaining the need to look at how the strategy could be implemented in different parts of the landscape. Beth prepared flipchart sheets with pre-prepared practice cards (with images and Amharic translations) separated into groups: fodder development, water management, fodder management, livestock development and institutional practices. All practice cards were those that had been identified by participants during the 1st workshop.

The aim was to use the practice cards to tailor the merged strategy. E.g. if the participants identified water for livestock in the merged strategy they should give specific practices such as hand dug well according to what is most appropriate for the location in the landscape.

Gerba explained the cards to the whole group, which took some time. Participants then split into 3 groups, DAs and farmers according to their position in the landscape (upstream, midstream, downstream) and experts were divided between the groups according to their interests.

Groups worked to make the strategies more detailed, to specify at what scale the practices should be implemented (HH, village, kebele, woreda) and to consider the potential impact of the proposed practices.

After coffee the groups looked at potential challenges they may face in implementing the proposed strategies, ideas for solutions and implementing actors. All of the groups seemed to find this exercise quite straightforward.

COFFEE BREAK02.45 pm
03.15 pm

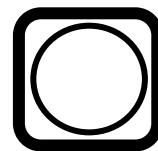
DAY 2

MOVIE ON WORKSHOP 1

3.15 pm
3.25 pm

OBSERVATIONS OF THE FACILITATORS & OBSERVERS

The movie was supposed to be shown at the beginning of the workshop to remember participants of the first workshop. Since it did not work, it was shown at the end of the second day.



DAY 2

PRESENTATION OF REFOCUSSED LANDSCAPE-SHARED STRATEGIES, BARRIERS & SOLUTIONS

3.25 pm
4.15 pm

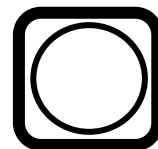
Presenter:
Down: Zelalem
Mid: Birhanu
Up: Gerba

DESCRIPTION & METHODOLOGY

Participants come together to present their matrix and the results of their discussions to the other groups

OBSERVATIONS OF THE FACILITATORS & OBSERVERS

Facilitators present the work due to time constraints.



DAY 2

CONCLUSION & EVALUATION OF THE WORKSHOP

4.15 pm
4.30 pm

DESCRIPTION & METHODOLOGY

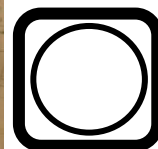
- Facilitators introduce the plans for the next workshop- test the strategy using the game, discuss potential plans for implementation, how to seek support/funding for implementation
- Evaluation questionnaire
- Conclusion
- Group picture
- Logistics (perdiems and transport fees)

OBSERVATIONS OF THE FACILITATORS & OBSERVERS

Afternoon session seemed to go quite smoothly. Participant numbers decreased as they were called to attend the government training.

Comments made by workshop participants about repetition of things that they had covered during the previous workshop and questions were asked about the plans for the third workshop. A number of participants questioned how the strategies would be taken forwards into implementation and asked whether this would be addressed in the final workshop.

Literate participants filled in the questionnaire by themselves and would help illiterate participants when they were done. Facilitators also helped illiterate participants .



PARTICIPANTS' LIST

INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK RESEARCH INSTITUTE (ILRI)

ETHIOPIA OFFICE- Addis Ababa

Attendance Sheet for participants on 2nd phase WAT-A-GAME Workshop

22-23 April 2013 Fogera Woreda

NO	Name	Organization	Place of work	Mobile/Telephone	E-mail	Signature
1	Getasew Abebaw	Fogera W/Adm	Fogera	918095500		
2	Zemenay Gizachew	Diba DA	Diba (Fogera)			
3	Ayele Demile	Diba DA	Diba (Fogera)			
4	Dessaegn Adugna	Diba Farmer	Diba (Fogera)	928420065		
5	Debritu Worku	Diba DA	Diba (Fogera)	Resign 0918485645		
6	Tilayie Tade	Diba DA	Diba (Fogera)	Change place		
7	Ertiban Atituge	Shina Farmer	Shina (fogera)			
8	Birtukan Abate	Kokit DA	Kokit (Fogera)	918302870		
9	Walegn Birtualem	Kokit DA	Kokit (Fogera)	Change place		
10	Dejen Birhanu	Shina DA	Shina (fogera)	918095910		
11	Alelign Kefay	Shina DA	Shina (fogera)	918071439		
12	Wasihun Baye	Wajj DA	Wajj (Fogera)	918021544		
13	Tsehay Melak	Kokit DA	Kokit (Fogera)	Change place		
14	Guday Tarekegn	Fogera W/coop	Fogera	918702692		
15	Gashaw Alemu	Wajj Farmer	Wajj (Fogera)	918409462		
16	Abiba Ayele	Kokit Farmer	Kokit (Fogera)			
17	Abebe Tasew	Wajj	Wajj (Fogera)			
18	Dejen Belete	Wajj	Wajj (Fogera)			
19	Mantegbo Belete	Wajj	Wajj (Fogera)			
20	Kes Asfaw Kete	Wajj	Wajj (Fogera)			
21	Yeshi Melaku	Wajj	Wajj (Fogera)			
22	Amsalu Molla	Wajj	Wajj (Fogera)			
23	Abay Belete	Wajj	Wajj (Fogera)			
24	Teka Belete	Wajj (DA)	Wajj (Fogera)	918189243		
25	Bezuayehu Yaze	Wajj	Wajj (Fogera)			
26	Abebayitu Beza	Diba Farmer	Diba (Fogera)			
27	Tesfaye H/Silassie	Fogera Agri. Office	Fogera	918711059		
28	Chalachew Molla	Fogera Agri. Office	Fogera	918071399		
29	Shumet Anteneh	Deba S Chairman	Fogera	918096583		
30	Mariye Mogessa	Nebega PA	Fogera	Changed		
31	Walegn Zegeye	Wajji	Fogera	918640601		
32	Mulken Wondirad	Fogera water office	Fogera	918714108		
33	Assrat Gashaw	Nebega PA	Fogera			
34	Eskedar Mebratu	women affair office	Fogera	918716932		
35	Zigalew Wube	Farmer	Fogera	923427858		
36	Wubanch Fasil	Kokit	Fogera			
37	Atalo Zegeye	Farmer	Fogera	923395900		
38	Abiyot Maru	O EP LA	Fogera	918091124		
39	Abera Bante	Farmer Chairman	Fogera	924359676		
40	Muche Mekonen	Farmer	Fogera			
41	Getachew Molla	Fogera woreda	Fogera	918073395		
42	Belay Dejene	Foregar woreda	Fogera	918094921		
43	Alaminew Deleegn	Fogera	Fogera	918097333		
44	Birhanu Agumas	Adet research	Adet	911068877		
45	Assem Tesfaw	ORDA	Bahir Dar	918780435		
46	Yigeremu Alemu	BOEPLAU	Bahir Dar			
48	Kebede Yimam	BOEPLAU	Bahir Dar	918340129		
49	Alemayehu Teshome	BOA	Bahir Dar			
50	Dr. Mussie H/Melekot	Bahir Dar Uni.	Bahir Dar	918700333		
51	Tewdros Bimerew	ARARI	Bahir Dar	918788329		
52	Keffie Menale	EWLNR	Woreta	918706794		
53	Aseme	Fogera Admin	Woreta	918700300		

- Apollo to **video interview** 3 selected participants from 1st workshop on both days. Apollo to fit in interviews to his schedule.

Day 1

Did the 1st workshop affect your understanding of NRM? Issue in your area? If so how?

Did the 1st workshop have an impact on your relationship with others livelihood? If so who and how?

Have there been any changes in your working practices since the 1st workshops? If so what and when?

What are your expectations of this workshop?

Day2

Positive / negative aspect of workshops

Did the workshop meet your expectations?

What do you think the next workshop should include or focused on?

- M&E **questionnaires** to be distributed to participants during afternoon coffee break on Day 2 (in Amharic). Decision makers to complete their own, facilitators and other participants to help farmers if necessary.
- Follow-up **Interviews** (see report) > Original plans for M&E work were changed due to Mengistu's concern about the approach. It was decided that Tsehay would support Emeline after the workshop rather than Mengistu.

1. የውይይት መድረኩን መገምገምና የወደፊት ምልከታ

Evaluation of the workshop and future perspectives

ከቡራን የውይይት ተሳታፊዎች፣ በዚህ ውይይት መድረክ ላይ ስለተሳተፉችሁ እናመሰግናለን። በመቀጠል የውይይት መድረኩን በተመለከተ እነዚህን ጥያቄዎች እንድትሞሉ በትህትና እንጠይቃለን። Dear participants, thank you for taking part in this session. Could you please indicate hereafter your evaluation of the workshop? Thank you.

የውይይት መድረኩን በተመለከተ፡ About the workshop:

	ምንም አላገኘሁም Not at all	በጥቂቱ Not so much	በበቂ ሁኔታ Quite	በብዛት Much	አይመለከተኝም Not concerned
ከዚህ የውይይት መድረክ ያስባችሁትን አግኝታችኋል? Did the workshop fulfil your expectations?					
የውይይት መድረኩ ጥሩ ንበር? Was it interesting?					
የውይይት መድረኩ ጠቃሚ ነበር? Was it useful?					
ይህ የውይይት መድረክ አዳዲስና ያልተተገበሩ ፈጠራዎችን ያማከለ ነበር? Was it innovative and creative?					
የእናንተ አስተያየት በሌሎች ትኩረት የተስጠው ይመስላችኋል? Do you think that your point of view has been well taken into account by others?					
ይህን የውይይት መድረክ ለመሳተፍ ያጋጠማችሁ ችግር ነበር/የተራንስፖርት ብር ማጣት/? Did you have any logistical difficulties to attend the meeting?					
ከዚህ የውይይት መድረክ ስለ አቅጣጫና አቅድ ተምራችኋል ? Did you learn about strategies and planning?					
ከዚህ የውይይት መድረክ ስለ ተፈጥሮ ሃብት አጠባበቅ ተምራችኋል? Did you learn about Natural resources management in Fogera?					
በትክክል የሚመለከተው አካል በዚህ የውይይት መድረክ ላይ ተሳትፍዋል? Do you think that the right participants were there?					
በውይይት መድረክ ላይ የተቀመጡትን አቅጣጫዎች ለመተግበር ዝግጁ ናችሁ? Do you think that you will be able to implement the actions that were suggested during the workshop?					
ይህ የውይይት መድረክ በእናንተ የስራ ሁኔታ ላይ ያመጣው ለውጥ አለ? Do you think that it may change your own behaviour, help your life, the way you crop, etc.?					
በምን መልኩ? In what ways?					
ይህ የውይይት መድረክ የስራ፣ የውሳኔ አሰጣጥና የመሳሰሉት ላይ ለውጥ የሚያመጣ ይመስላችኋል? Do you think that it may change the actions, decisions, way of working of your organisation?					
ይህ የውይይት መድረክ ከባለሙያዎች ጋር ያላችሁን ቀረቤታ እንዲሻሻል ረድቷችኋል? Do you think that this meeting could lead you to modify your relationships with other actors?					
ከማን ጋር አብሮ በመስራት እና በምን መልኩ? With which actors and in what ways?					

ወደፊት በዚህ መስል የውይይት መድረኮች ላይ መሳተፍ ትፈልጋለችሁ?

Would you like to be associated to this process in the future?

ከዚህ የውይይት መድረክ በኋላ በውይይቱ ላይ የተነጋገርናቸውን ጉዳዮች በ----- መልኩ ለመተግበር እጥራለሁ

MYSELF, I can propose the following to support the ongoing process:

ተጨማሪ ሃሳብና የአተገባበር ስልት ካለ ጥቀሱ?

Are there any other comments you would like to add about the process and its outcomes?

2. ጨዋታውን በተመለከተ

Evaluation of the game

ክብራን ውይይት ታሳታፊዎቻችን ከዚህ በመቀጠል ጭውውቱን በተመለከተ የሚሰማችሁን አስተያየት በዚህ ፎርም እንድትሞሉልን በትህትና እንጠይቃለን። Could you please indicate hereafter your evaluation of the game process and some recommendations?

ስለጨዋታው: About the game:	ምንም አላገኘሁም Not at all	በጥቂቱ Not so much	በበቂ ሁኔታ Quite	በብዛት Much	አይመለከተኝም Not concerned
ስለተፈጥሮ አጠባበቅ ተምረብታለሁ I have learnt about natural resources management in Fogera					
ይህ ጨዋታ በትክክል ያለውን ነገር ያሳያል It was realistic, well representing the situation					
ስለ ዕቅድ አስተቃቀድ ተምረብታለሁ I have learnt about strategies					
ስለ ተፈጥሮ ሃብት አጠባበቅና አያያዝ ስራዎችን ተምረብታለሁ I have learnt about actions for integrated natural resources management					
ደስ ብሎን ነበር ስንጫወት የነበረው – ጥሩ ነበር We had fun using it – it's attractive					
ጨዋታው በጥሩ ሁኔታ ተካሂዷል The game process has been going well					
አብረን እንድንሰራና እንድንወያይ ይረዳናል We could interact and discuss the issues					
ይህ ጨዋታ ለ አ/አደሩ ጥሩ ነው This game is good for farmers					
ይህ ጨዋታ ለ ውሳኔ ሰጪዎች ጥሩ ነው This game is good for decision-makers					
ይህን ጨዋታ ለባለሙያዎችም ጥሩ ነው? This game is good for experts					

ስለ ጨዋታው መስጠት የምትፈልጉት ተጨማሪ አስተያየት ካለ?

Are there any other comments you would like to add about the game?

እናመሰግናለን !

THANK YOU !

Participants' answers to workshop evaluation questionnaires ENG /ANONYMOUS- 24-04-2013

Evaluation of the workshop and future perspectives

Did the workshop fulfil your expectations?	Was it interesting?	Was it useful?	Was it innovative and creative?	Do you think that your point of view has been well taken into account by others?	Did you have any logistical difficulties to attend the meeting?	Did you learn about strategies and planning?	Did you learn about Natural resources management in Fopera?	Do you think that the right participants were there?	Do you think that you will be able to implement the actions that were suggested during the workshop?	Do you think that it will change your own behavior?	In what ways?	Do you think that it may change the actions, decisions, operations of your community?	Do you think that this meeting could lead you to modify your relationships with other actors?	With which actors and in what ways?	Would you like to be associated to this process in the future?	After this meeting, I commit to...	Are there any other comments you would like to add about the process and its outcomes?
3	3	4	4	2	2	4	3	3	3	4	Soil fertility, use of cut and carry and water harvesting etc	4	3	Experts (supply of necessary material) and discussing with farmers	yes	By involving all my family	The workshops are good but there is time shortage
3	4	4	3	4	2	3	3	4	4	3	We are changed; female are leased know; we learn to change our dress	4	3	Expert, especially woreda work closely; some keble expert not working closely	yes	Sulfa interested	Some people are participated in this workshop for food and per diem only (the selection of farmer based on relative); we have to select farmer which is good worker
3	3	3	3	4		3	4	3	3	2		3	3		yes	in good ways	
3	3	3	2	2	5	3	4	3	4	3		4	4		yes		All are presented
3	3	3 or 4		3	2	3	2	3	3	2	For these workshops the time is not enough	2	2		yes	yes	
4	4	4	3	3	2	4	4	3	4	3	By using different technology to stop free grazing; it bring changes and increase productivity	4	3		yes	good	Time shortage
4	4	4	4	5	3	2	4	5	4	4		4	4				
4	4	4	4		3 or 4	4	4	4	4	4							

Did the workshop fulfil your expectations?	Was it interesting?	Was it useful?	Was it innovative and creative?	Do you think that your point of view has been well taken into account by others?	Did you have any logistical difficulties to attend the meeting?	Did you learn about strategies and planning?	Did you learn about Natural resources management in Fogera?	Do you think that the right participants were there?	Do you think that you will be able to implement the actions that were suggested during the workshop?	Do you think that it will change your own behavior?	In what ways?	Do you think that it may change the actions, decisions, operations of your organization?	Do you think that this meeting could lead you to modify your relationships with other actors?	With which actors and in what ways?	Would you like to be associated to this process in the future?	After this meeting, I commit to...	Are there any other comments you would like to add about the process and its outcomes?
3	3	3	4	2	1	4	4	4	4	4		3	3	Different agency, yes agriculture office expert and DAs			The time is short, the content was many but the time is short. To know one thing give some minuet not second, for example these workshop need 3 and the farmer can understand good things, thanks
4	4	4	3	3	1	4	4	4	4	3		4	3				
2	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	2	2		2	3				
3	4	3	3	4	2	4	4	2	4	2	For this workshop enough time is not given (because of time shortage we didn't discuss things clearly). There should have been filed trip for experience sharing	4	4	Integrated work with Andasa Livestock research centre, Adet, Bahar Dar University, Agriculture collage, woreda ledgers, keble ledgers and DAs	yes	With enough amount	
3	3	3	2	3	2	3	4	3	4	3		3	4	With farmer and different experts by doing different experience sharing	yes		To see improvement on community and environment, this project has to implement the work
3	3	4	4	3	2	3	3	2	3	4	Before these workshops I use free grazing for animals know i use cut and curry	3	3	With experts and using one to five development	I am interested to attained	I will apply this on my livestock's	It was good and I need, it can be more useful
3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	3	2	Form me, it give me knowledge and understanding	3	3		yes		Increasing participant from each keble is good

Did the workshop fulfil your expectations?	Was it interesting?	Was it useful?	Was it innovative and creative?	Do you think that your point of view has been well taken into account by others?	Did you have any logistical difficulties to attend the meeting?	Did you learn about strategies and planning?	Did you learn about Natural resources management in Fagera?	Do you think that the right participants were there?	Do you think that you will be able to implement the actions that were suggested during the workshop?	Do you think that it will change your own behavior?	In what ways?	Do you think that it may change the actions, decisions, operations of your organization?	Do you think that this meeting could lead you to modify your relationships with other actors?	With which actors and in what ways?	Would you like to be associated to this process in the future?	After this meeting, I commit to...	Are there any other comments you would like to add about the process and its outcomes?
3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	2 or 3		2	3				
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4				
3	4	4	3	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	It was participatory workshop and used as to plan the right strategy	3	4	With natural resource; community and farmers	yes	On my ability	
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3				
3	4	4	3	3	1	3	3	3	3								
3	3	3	3	4	5	3	3	3	4	3	From problem identification until solution	4	4	Research center and farmers	yes	good	If there is reputation participant will feed up with the idea and new issue has to be included
4	4	4	3	3	2	4	4	3	4	3	Improved new technology use and introduce as to new works	4	3		yes		Give enough time for the workshop and discus dapple the issues
3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2		3	2				
3	3	4	3	3	5		2	4	3	3	Our dissection specially stopping free grazing is fully practiced	3	2	Farmers, different stakeholders, teachers and student	yes, but the time is short	I well implement	
4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3		4	4				
2or3	3	2	2or3	3	2	3	2	3	2or3	2		2	3				
4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	3		3or 4	4				
3	3	3	4	3	1	4	4	3	4			3		Farmer, concerned stakeholder and expert from this workshop	yes	good	

Did the workshop fulfil your expectations?	Was it interesting?	Was it useful?	Was it innovative and creative?	Do you think that your point of view has been well taken into account by others?	Did you have any logistical difficulties to attend the meeting?	Did you learn about strategies and planning?	Did you learn about Natural resources management in Fogera?	Do you think that the right participants were there?	Do you think that you will be able to implement the actions that were suggested during the workshop?	Do you think that it will change your own behavior?	In what ways?	Do you think that it may change the actions, decisions, operations of your organization?	Do you think that this meeting could lead you to modify your relationships with other actors?	With which actors and in what ways?	Would you like to be associated to this process in the future?	After this meeting, I commit to...	Are there any other comments you would like to add about the process and its outcomes?
3	3	3	3	4	1	3	3	2	4	3	Used as to identified the woreda problem and used to understand work has to be done on the woreda	3	3	From woreda (Agriculture office, co-operative, water office and environment protection	yes		All stakeholder have to be involved, the time is short
3	3	3	4	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	We learn different training methodology form this workshop	2	2	BDU, IWMI, ILRI, Woreda Agriculture, Administration and farmers	yes		
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	During work, all people use for dally use only	3	4	Especially work with woreda experts	yes	in good ways	especially, during farmer selection we have to see which one work well
4	4	4	3	3		1	3	3	3	3		4	3				

[illegible]

Matrix on Strategy detail, implementation, barriers and solutions - WAT A GAME second workshop held at Fogera (23-24 April 2013)

Time frame	Practices from the strategy		Detailed activities		Scale of implementation		Impact on farmers livelihood and the environment	Challenges	Solutions	Implementor/Responsible
					HH	Village				
Upstream										
short term	Improved fodder development	Planting/developping improved fodder at backyard, and planting grass and multipurpose trees on bunds.	√				It improves milk and meat production; arrest soil erosionand improve soil fertility; it also improve water percolation and overall contribute to the welfare of the people.	Shortage of planting materials/seed, declining number of voluntery farmers and reluctance.	To use locally developed fodder seeds as seed source, awareness creation, seed multiplication and supply.	Farmers, woreda office of agriculture, Andassa ARC and ILRI.
	Rehabilitate degraded land	Discussion and developing bylaws; delineate the site; Planting/sowing grass and legumes, and keep intact from livestock.	√				It reduce soil degradation and improve access to additional fodder; it improves the ground water recharge; it amelorate/regulate the surrounding warmths and add the beauty to the environment.	Increasing number of livestock, farmers suspicion, low awareness, failure to abide by the bylaw (not binding), lack of collective decision making, shortage of money and planting materials.	Destocking number of animals, strengthen awareness creation efforts, develop bylaws and make it binding, establish nursery site and arrange ways to access planting materials from research centers.	Farmers, woreda office of agriculture, Andassa ARC and Adet ARC.
	Contineous awareness creation	Train about improved fodder, planting/sowing techniques, how to feed, how to manage, how to treat CR with urea and about livestock breeding.	√				Awareness created, improve the skill and knowledge of the farmers and new practices can be introduced.	Lack of budget, training materials, skilled personnel, skills and vehicles.	Improve budget supply, upgrade experts skill and invite skillful experts.	Woreda office of Agriculture, ILRI, Bahirdar University, Adet and Andassa ARCs.
	Improve water supply	Access water by hand dug well	√	√			Simplify human and livestock access to clean water, and enables vegetable production at homestead level.	Shortage of money and labor, lack of technology or drilling machine, declining water level and landslide.	Strengthen collective action, supply equipment by assisting partners, use materials which are helpful to stop slides (tires), deep digging and do environment upgrding activities.	Farmers, woreda office of rural water supply, Adet ARC, Bahirday University and IWMI
Medium term	Destocking (reduce livestock number)	Select best animal for retention, feed the animal well to generate good income, assess better market and offtake the animal.	√				It improves milk and meat production;reduce wastage of energy and cost of production; it improve animal health and the income from keeping animals; it reduce labor demand and land degradation, and it also supply more manure and /or dung for fertility restoration and use as fuel.	Problem of the mindset. Farmers used to believe in keeping large number of animals.	To conduct contineous awareness creation works.	Farmers, kebele and woreda agriculture DAs and experts.
	Contineous awareness creation	Train farmers on stall feeding, about fattening and selection of breed, how to use the communal land, on market information and networking, and train farmer inseminator (AI service provider)	√				It improves awareness/skill and increase the income or reurn from livestock rearing.	Shortage of manpower and source of finance.	Imprve budet supply and experts' capacity.	Woreda office of Agriculture, ILRI/IWMI, Bahirdar University and Kebele DAs.
	Supply improved livestock breed	Select and supply best local breeds, supply x-breed animals and provide AI services.	√	√			Productive breeds could be accessed; production and income improved and also improve the traction power of the animal.	Shortage of supply, budget and high cost of breed. Lack of AI technician skill and failure to detect/identify estrus/mating period.	To breed locally selected best breeds; promoting the skill of farmers and experts or DAs; find attractive market and encourage partner organizations to work on the supply.	Farmers, kebele and woreda agriculture DAs and experts, Regional Agriculture office (Chagini) and ILRI.
	Demonstration	Farmers want demonstration on breeding, fattening, dairy feed, apiculture and poultry production. Some participant suggested this can be possible by letting farmers visit model farmers engaged on pertinent activities.	√				It overall improve the awareness among the farmers.	Shortage of land, budget and skill.	To start/work on volunter farmers farm and the FTC; find materials and financial source and work on skill development.	Farmers, kebele and woreda agriculture office experts/Das, woreda Land administration and IWMI

Time frame	Practices from the strategy	Detailed activities	Scale of impl ^o		Impact on farmers livelihood and the environment	Challenges	Solutions	Implementor/Responsible
			HH	Village Kebele Woreda				
Upstream								
Long term	Livestock health services	Building clinic and supply with adequate medicine and materials.	√		By reducing animal disease it increase animal productivity. It also reduce labor and unnecessary expense.	Shortage of budget and skilled personnel.	Employing technician/expert and find budget for it.	Woreda Administraion, kebele and woreda office of Agriculture, ILRI/IWMI.
	Contineous awareness creation	Awareness creation is required on feed formulation, livestock health and management, identification of estrus period, market creation and networking.	√		It enables to detect estrus period of the cows; enable animal access to balanced feed; improves livestock health and access to better market.	Shortage of budget and skilled personnel.	Improve access to budget and improve experts'skill.	Woreda Agriculture, Bahirdar University, ILRI/IWMI
	Breed improved animals	Breed dairy animals, small ruminant (goat and sheep) and poultry.	√		It generate additional source of income; it help people access to balanced diet, increase the prestige and improve access to biofertilizer/organic manure.	Shortage of adequate feed supply, shortage of improved breed and lack of adequate and quality AI services.	Develop improved fodder, improve the feeding system and improve the skill.	Kebele and woreda office of Agriculture, Adet and Andassa ARCs, Bahirdar University, ILRI/IWMI
	Supply milk processing plant/ machine/	Organize farmers in milk watershed, furnish with necessary materials and assess and link to the market.	√	√	It adds value to the produce; reduce wastage of the produce/product and it creates new job opportunity.	Shortage of budget and skilled personnel; lack ofsupport to organize in to primary cooperative, shortage of milk supply, materials, land and market for the produce.	Find source of finance/budget, improve skill and link to market network and strengthen it.	Woreda cooperative promotion office, kebele association, woreda and kebele office of agriculture, Regional Agriculture office, ILRI and IWMI.
Midstream								
short term	Grow improved animal forage	Over sowing, Urea treatment and Grow Sesbania on back yard	√		Increase productivity, Increase soil fertile, Increase marketable product and Children can go to school	Difficulties to get improved animal feed in quality and quantity, Land ownership, Awareness of community , Expert (shortage and quaffed),Destroy of hand dug wells and Respect of by-low	Develop action action plan, Land use planning, Land certificate, Training (for land use), Use well-casing (care tiers), Give training and Flow up and take action	Woreda (improved seed), research institute and University, Woreda land administration and environment protection, kebele leader and kebele land administration and Farmer and woreda water office, kebele and village
	Area enclose (Improve degraded land and treat)	Differentiate cropping land from grazing land and Grow pant that can rich harvesting time early	√	√	Increase productivity, Increase soil fertile, Increase marketable product and Children can go to school	Difficulties to get improved animal feed in quality and quantity, Land ownership, Awareness of community , Expert (shortage and quaffed),Destroy of hand dug wells and Respect of by-low	Develop action action plan, Land use planning, Land certificate, Training (for land use), Use well-casing (care tiers), Give training and Flow up and take action	Woreda (improved seed), research institute and University, Woreda land administration and environment protection, kebele leader and kebele land administration and Farmer and woreda water office, kebele and village
	Pully pump	Develop pully pump	√		Increase productivity, Increase soil fertile, Increase marketable product and Children can go to school	Difficulties to get improved animal feed in quality and quantity, Land ownership, Awareness of community , Expert (shortage and quaffed),Destroy of hand dug wells and Respect of by-low	Develop action action plan, Land use planning, Land certificate, Training (for land use), Use well-casing (care tiers), Give training and Flow up and take action	Woreda (improved seed), research institute and University, Woreda land administration and environment protection, kebele leader and kebele land administration and Farmer and woreda water office, kebele and village
	Awareness creation	By-low development, Experience shearing and Training (animal feed use and development)		√	Increase productivity, Increase soil fertile, Increase marketable product and Children can go to school	Difficulties to get improved animal feed in quality and quantity, Land ownership, Awareness of community , Expert (shortage and quaffed),Destroy of hand dug wells and Respect of by-low	Develop action action plan, Land use planning, Land certificate, Training (for land use), Use well-casing (care tiers), Give training and Flow up and take action	Woreda (improved seed), research institute and University, Woreda land administration and environment protection, kebele leader and kebele land administration and Farmer and woreda water office, kebele and village

Time frame	Practices from the strategy	Detailed activities	Scale of impl ^o		Impact on farmers livelihood and the environment	Challenges	Solutions	Implementor/Responsible
			HH	Village Kebele Woreda				
Midstream								
Medium term	Cat and curry system	Produce animal feed, Construct house for animal, Improved feeding and Veterinary service	√	√	Increase animal productivity (meat), Increase bio-gas production, Decrease labor availability, Decrease conflict, Quality product, Children can go to school, Easy for follow-up, Increase animal health, Enough animal feed, Increase income and Improve cropping activity	Increase number livestock, Work together, Low market availability, Increase labor use and Expert shortage	Seal animal, Improve animal breed, Develop by- low, Study market need, Use new technology and Farmer planning	Farmer and kebele development agent (DAs), Farmer, kebele and woreda, Woreda trade and industry office, Research institute and Woreda Agriculture and region
	Destocking	Observe animal productivity, Seal animal and Know animal that can use as drafts animal	√		Increase animal productivity (meat), Increase bio-gas production, Decrease labor availability, Decrease conflict, Quality product, Children can go to school, Easy for follow-up, Increase animal health, Enough animal feed, Increase income and Improve cropping activity	Increase number livestock, Work together, Low market availability, Increase labor use and Expert shortage	Seal animal, Improve animal breed, Develop by- low, Study market need, Use new technology and Farmer planning	Farmer and kebele development agent (DAs), Farmer, kebele and woreda, Woreda trade and industry office, Research institute and Woreda Agriculture and region
Long term	Grow improved animal forage	Over sowing, Urea treatment and Grow Sesbania on backyard	√		Increase productivity, Decrease labor availability, Increase animal productivity, Decrease product loss and Increase income (cover home expense)	Rode, Willingness of farmer to form a cooperative and Light	Rod construction, Create awareness (co-operative) and Increase light availability	Woreda, farmer and region, Woreda co-operative office and Region and federal
	Awareness creation	Experience sharing		√	Increase productivity, Decrease labor availability, Increase animal productivity, Decrease product loss and Increase income (cover home expense)	Rode, Willingness of farmer to form a cooperative and Light	Rod construction, Create awareness (co-operative) and Increase light availability	Woreda, farmer and region, Woreda co-operative office and Region and federal
	Artificial insemination	Tran farmer to give AI service (for local purpose)		√	Increase productivity, Decrease labor availability, Increase animal productivity, Decrease product loss and Increase income (cover home expense)	Rode, Willingness of farmer to form a cooperative and Light	Rod construction, Create awareness (co-operative) and Increase light availability	Woreda, farmer and region, Woreda co-operative office and Region and federal
	Milk processing plant	Co-operative and human health expertise		√	√	Increase productivity, Decrease labor availability, Increase animal productivity, Decrease product loss and Increase income (cover home expense)	Rode, Willingness of farmer to form a cooperative and Light	Rod construction, Create awareness (co-operative) and Increase light availability

	Practices from the strategy	Detailed activities	Scale of impl ^o			Impact on farmers livelihood and the environment	Challenges	Solutions	Implementor/Responsible	
Time frame			HH	Village	Kebele	Woreda				
Downstream										
short term	Improved Fodder Development	The species need to be resistant to water logging e.g susbania and elephant grassa, it can be introduced at backyard, own farm land and communal grazing land and need assessment should be done to select the species	✓	✓			It will improve productivity of livestock, It will minimize soil erosion and It will solve shortage of feed	Shortage of improved forage seeds, Shortage of capital and Flooding	Involve farmers in seed production, NRM activities for decreasing the flood and Make the wall of the river	Office of Agri, Ethio-wetland, ILRI , ANDasa Livestock Research Institute, Seed suppliers and Farmers
	Water for livestock watering and fodder development	Hand dug well both for livestock & fodder, River diversion for fodder development and Pedal pump, motor pump, wheel and other technologies to lift the water and to improve the well by using cement to make the wall concrete and cover to maintain the quality of the water	✓	✓			Save labour and time (children and women labour), Improve productivity, Improve health condition of livestock by accessing good quality water and (if it is not kept protected/closed with having the wall of the well protected it will be collapsed and fill by flood so every year farmers are supposed to excavate the traditional well)	Collapse of wells, Shortage of water during dry season, Lack of capital and Lack of water lifting technologies	Improve the well with concrete and other local materials, Dig the well deeper to access water all round and NRM on the upstream	Office of Agri, Ethio-wetland, ILRI , ANDasa Livestock Research Institute, Seed suppliers, Farmers , Water office and IWMI
	Continues training and awareness creation	Fodder development (how to plant, manage, feeding practice and utilization etc), Improved breeds, Impacts of overgrazing and benefits of stopping free grazing, About dairy farm and fattening business, About milk process and technologies to do those, Experience sharing from other places, Market linkage and saving and About cooperatives on milk and bylaws etc	✓	✓	✓	✓	Knowledge and skill gained, Improve productivity and Time saving and money saving	Shortage of budget and skilled manpower, Shortage of materials, Overburden of experts with other assignment's, Resistance to change may be with few farmers and Limited support by the government	Improve skill of experts , Look for funds, Implement based on planning, Awareness creation for getting acceptance and trust among all farmers and Government should support	Office of Agri , Ethio-wetland, ILRI , ANDasa Livestock Research Institute , Seed suppliers, Farmers , Water office And Meda NGO
Medium term	Minimize the number of livestock	Sell out those aged and unproductive livestock, Keep productive ones and ones with good condition (Ox and caws)	✓				Will solve shortage of fodder, Improve income, Save time and labour	lack of awrness, shortage of livestock feed and shortage of husing and feeding	capacity building, forage development and housing	office of Agri, Ethio wetland, ILRI, Andasa livestock research institute, seed suppliers, farmers, water office, Andasa livestock RC
	Staring keeping livestock in the compound	Use cut and carry system, Improve housing and Improve feeding trough and watering system	✓				Improve crop production, No livestock keeper and this will make households to be able to send children to school, Because of improve degraded land ground water discharge will be increased and Weeding will be minimum	Similar with the above	Similar with the above	Similar with the above
	Livestock health and veterinary services	Good of livestock health service at proximity, Enough and quality livestock health experts assigned, Improve the livestock drug supply and Fulfill technologies for the livestock health		✓			Improve productivity, Improve livestock health and Time and labour saving	Shortage of the service, Shortage of awareness and Time shortage	Get the support of government and Capacity building	Office of Agri, Ethio-wetland, ILRI, ANDasa Livestock Research Institute, Seed suppliers, Farmers , Water office and Andasa Livestock RC
	Keep improved livestock breeds	Cross breeds, Pure(exotic) –breeds, Local breeds, Get improved AI and Bull services and Have access to credit for purchasing and or have access to the breeds through credit	✓				Increase productivity, Short period and improved production and Local breeds can resist diseases	Shortage of supply, Lack of knowledge and practice to keep the livestock,Lack of capital and Lack of improved forage	Improve access to improved breeds, Capacity building, Credit services and Improved forage development	Agri, Ethio-wetland, ILRI, ANdasa Livestock Research Institute , Seed suppliers, Farmers , Water office, Andasa Livestock RC and Amhara Credit Service
Long term	Milk processing	Establish cooperatives, Have access to the milk processing technologies, Trained man power and At family and at village level they can establish milk cooperatives	✓	✓	✓		Improve milk markets, Save labour for traditional processing if the technologies are supplied and Time saving	Lack of access to the technologies, Shortage of capital, Lack of knowledge, Market and Transport	Increase the supply of the milk processing technologies, Credit service, Market /value chain and Rural road construction	Office of Agri, Ethio, wetland, ILRI, ANdasa Livestock Research Institute, Seed suppliers, Farmers, Water office and Andasa Livestock RC